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after they have been fledged. The lady's custom of feeding this albino has made it extremely confiding, for it will approach a person within two or three feet. Many kodak pictures of this white robin have been taken, and I give here four of them grouped together.



BOOK REVIEWS

In this section are reviews of new, or particularly important and interesting books in the fields of natural science. Books dealing with botany or kindred subjects should be sent to the Editor, the University of Notre Dame. *All other books for review* should be sent to Carroll Lane Fenton, at the Walker Museum, the University of Chicago, Ill. Publishers are requested to furnish prices with books.

TREES, STARS, AND BIRDS. By Edwin Lincoln Mosely. World Book Company, 1920. \$1.80.

This is a book designed primarily for use in schools, but it will be of value to anyone who wants to find out the more essential facts about the things which Mr. Mosely discusses. The style is interesting, and the facts, while not new, are exactly those which most people do not know. The numerous quotations from poets serve to link the natural science of the book with the literature of the world, and they do it far better than could any long formal essay on the relation of poets and nature.

The section of the book devoted to trees is almost a complete popular manual for their study. There is an excellent discussion of the structure of the limbs, trunk, and roots, of various typical tree groups, and of the proper ways in which to care for trees, both old and young. The second part of the book, headed "Stars," not only treats of stars, but the planets, satellites, and nebulae. It, like the rest of the book, is non-technical, but is at the same time accurate and specific.

It is the third section, however—that on birds,—which most arouses my enthusiasm. That section should be enlarged a little by discussions of some of the general facts and problems of ornithology, and then

published as a separate book. I believe it would be accepted with enthusiasm by people all over the country who find the ordinary beginner's bird manual too conventional and stereotyped to arouse either their own enthusiasm or that of their children. The interesting discussions of the various families, the excellent half-tones, and the sixteen pages of colored plates by Louis Agassiz Fuertes make this section one of the finest popular treatments of the birds of North America that has appeared in some years.

C. L. F.

THE BURGESS BIRD BOOK FOR CHILDREN. By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown, and Co. \$3.00.

THE BURGESS ANIMAL BOOK FOR CHILDREN. By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown, and Co. \$3.00.

The problem of writing a book on birds that interests small children, and at the same time give them sound, reliable information has been well handled by Mr. Burgess in his "Bird Book for Children." Because there is no method of approach to the child mind that equals the story, this method has been adopted, but with considerably more success than in the "Bed-time Story Books" by the same author. The effort to keep the stories within the realm of childhood probability has succeeded, and the result is Mr. Burgess at his best.

The book is a series of stories, told by Peter Rabbit, Johnny Chuck, Striped Chipmunk, and the birds themselves. Every page is crowded with interesting facts of bird lore, so cleverly inserted into the conversations of the woodland people that there are no formal descriptions, no fine text, and no footnotes. Fifty-eight species of birds are treated in detail, and many others are mentioned briefly. The whole work is so lively, so real that few children of the ages for which it is designed can resist its appeal.

The workmanship of the book deserves as much credit as the text. There are colored plates, from paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, of each of the fifty-eight species that appear most prominently in the book. The paper, printing, and binding are excellent, and the child who takes pride in a good-looking book will be satisfied by this one.

The "Animal Book for Children" is a fit companion for the "Bird Book." The same method of story-telling is employed, with quite as much success. The word 'animal' is used instead of 'mammal,' which has little meaning to the child. There are no technical terms, no descriptions of subspecies, and no classifications. The sole purpose of the book is to help children to gain an intimate acquaintance with the field and wood, mountain, and plain—the animals which are "in the truest sense the first citizens of America."

The illustrations, again by Fuertes, are both in color and in black-and-white. In some cases the coloring and printing of the plates are faulty, and the black-and-white pictures are much the better of the two. The book is, unfortunately, a trifle smaller than its companion volume, but the general workmanship is quite as good, and the binding even more attractive—not a small consideration in the likes and dis-